



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

A. ROBB FORREST, M.D., D.P.H.

1947.



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STAFF.

The following staff is employed on the work of Public Health in the Borough :—

Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer and Port Medical Officer	....A. Robb Forrest, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Port Medical Officer	....G. G. Dickie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Work and Inspector of Midwives	....Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer	....F. Klopstock, M.D. (Temporary).
Obstetric Officer	....G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
House Physician, Risedale Maternity Hospital	....Olive Cynthia Sandys, B.M., Ch.B. (Resigned 27/11/47) S. Cleary, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dublin.) (Appointed 21/11/47).
Clinical V.D. Officers (Part time)	....J. R. Turner, M.B., Ch.B. J. C. Seddon (Appointed 1/12/46)
Public Vaccinator	....J. W. Magill, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.R.F.P.S. Glas. (Resigned 30/6/47). F. P. Healy (Appointed 1/7/47)
Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part time)	....H. C. Kodilinye, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.)
Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon (Part time)	....J. Magill, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.
Chief Dental Officer	....J. Hughlings Davies, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer	....Winifred G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	....J. Shanks, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector	....T. E. Pollock, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food In- spection).

Sanitary Inspector for Meat Inspection	....	T. Limbert, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection).
Senior Housing Inspector	....	G. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board. (Resigned 31/12/47).
District Sanitary Inspectors	....	H. C. Perkins, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board F. Wilson, Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection), Cert. R.S.I. (Sanitary Science). I. L. Jones, Cert. R.S.I. & Joint Board (Resigned 31/12/46) E. Philbin, B.A., Cert. R.S.I. and Joint Board (Appointed 14/11/47).
Rodent Officer	....	H. Williams.
Trainee Sanitary Inspector	....	A. Rodgers
Health Visitors	....	Mrs. B. Kevany, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss E. Cunliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. K. Burns, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss E. M. Harper, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss F. G. Fothergill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	....	Miss C. Roberts, S.R.N.
Matron of Fever & Tuberculosis Hospital	....	Miss A. M. Gidden, Fever Cert.
Matron of Maternity Hospital	....	Miss G. Tunstall, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Municipal Midwives	....	Mrs. A. Wallace, S.C.M. Miss G. Fytche, S.C.M. Mrs. F. Garstang, S.C.M. Mrs. A. Greally, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss W. Murphy, S.C.M. (Resigned 30/11/47). Miss T. Potts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. M. Steel, S.C.M. Miss V. Stewart, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. G. Timms, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. G. Watson, S.C.M. Mrs. B. Austin, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 8/4/47).
Chief Clerk & Vaccination Officer	....	W. Yates

Public Health Department	....	....	....	....	Town Hall.
Sanitary Inspector's Office	....	....	....	....	Town Hall.
Infectious Diseases Hospital	....	....	....	....	Devonshire Road.
Tuberculosis Hospital	....	....	....	....	Devonshire Road.
Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	"Risedale," Abbey Road.
Smallpox Hospital	....	....	....	....	Rakesmoor.
Ante-Natal, Post-Natal & Gynaecological					
Clinics	....	....	....	....	"Risedale," Abbey Road.
V.D. Clinic	....	....	....	....	Devonshire Rd. Hospital.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	....	....	....	....	64, School Street.
M. & C.W. Clinic	....	....	....	....	} Central Clinic, Abbey Rd.
Dental Clinic	....	....	....	....
Minor Ailments Clinic	....	....	....	....
U.V.R. Clinic	....	....	....	....	P.A. Office, 52, Paradise St.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1947.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Public Health of the County Borough for the year 1947.

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, I have extended the report compared with the restricted reports in recent years.

Attention is directed to the following points of interest in the statistical and other records of the years work :—

- (1) Birth Rate increased to 22.62 per 1,000 of the population is the highest since 1921.
- (2) Infantile Mortality rate of 51.45 per 1,000 births is the lowest on record apart from 1938, when it was 46.3.
- (3) Maternal Mortality rate of 1.32 per 1,000 births is also very low.
- (4) Death Rate of 13.1 is about average, whilst the Death Rate due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis was reduced to 0.43, and Diphtheria was 0.029.
- (5) Immunisation against Diphtheria resulted in 46.96% of children under 5 years and 64.2% of children between 5—15 years being immunised. There were two deaths from Diphtheria, and in neither case was the patient immunised.
- (6) An increase in the incidence of syphilis amongst the civilian population.
- (7) The outbreak of Poliomyelitis which was prevalent throughout the country, but began early in Barrow,

HOUSING.

The shortage of houses is a national condition, as well as local, despite the efforts of the Central Government and Local Authority. There are over 4,000 applicants on the Housing Register of the Council, whilst 133 Temporary Prefabricated Houses, 100 Permanent Prefabricated Houses and 150 Traditional Houses have been erected by the Council since the end of the war. There have also been 22 Council houses rebuilt after being demolished by enemy action.

The housing shortage seriously affects the physical, mental and moral well-being of the population, and puts additional strain on the limited hospital accommodation for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis.

The commencement of the National Health Service Act, 1946, on the "appointed day," 5th July, 1948, will result in many changes in the Public Health Service. The principal change is the transfer of the Hospital Service to the Regional Hospital Board, but several new duties have been placed on the Health Authority under Part III of the Act, namely:—

- (1) Health Centres.
- (2) Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- (3) Domiciliary Midwifery.
- (4) Health Visiting.
- (5) Home Nursing.
- (6) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (7) Ambulance Service.
- (8) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
- (9) Domestic Help.
- (10) Mental Health Services.

It is to be hoped that the transition stage will be smoothly and speedily completed, and it will require the full co-operation of the Hospital and Specialist Service, General Medical Service and Local Health Service to ensure the smooth running of this comprehensive Health Service.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation of the loyal support of the Mayor, Members of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, and to the Chief Officials of the Corporation.

Finally I would like to express my gratitude to all members of my staff for their competent and loyal service in maintaining the efficiency of the Public Health Service during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROBB FORREST,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1947.

Population—Mid 1947	67,030
No. of deaths	878
Death Rate	13.10
No. of Births Registered—Legitimate	1447
Illegitimate	69
	1516
No. of Stillbirths	39
Birth Rate	22.62
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 births	45.51
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	51.45
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate....	14.49
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	53.21
No. of live births notified	1464
No. of Maternal Deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 births	1.32
Percentage of live births notified	96.57
Zymotic Death Rate....	nil.
Diphtheria	0.029
Enteritis	0.013
Measles	0.044
Scarlet Fever	nil.
Whooping Cough	0.044
Enteric	nil.
Phthisis	0.43
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.18
Cancer	1.85
Bronchitis	1.12
Pneumonia	0.39
Influenza	0.13
Diseases of Circulatory System	3 85

RISEDALE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.
ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

G. R. Stoneham, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.O.G., Obstetric Consultant, reports as follows :—

" The year 1947 marks the last full year during which the obstetrical and gynæcological units functioned under the control of the Local Authority, and it is perhaps fitting that in both departments new high records were set for the work done.

On the maternity side, the total of admissions and number of deliveries were greatly increased, but, even so, it was only on odd occasions when we had to refuse cases. Had the cases been spread out more evenly, even more could have been admitted. The surgical work has increased greatly, as will be seen from the number of Cæsarean Sections inserted, and it will be noted that, of the cases done, 45 had a full Trial Labour. It is perhaps interesting to note that the bulk of these cases were of the age group born during the end, or in the immediate years following the first Great War. Pre-eclampsia and Hæmorrhages of various types have increased this year as compared with past years, both in in-patients and with patients attending the Midwives' Clinic. No real satisfactory explanation can be offered for this, although, perhaps, a deficiency, particularly in minerals and vitamins, has played a part. It is surprising how much difficulty there is in these days of rationing to persuade patients to avail themselves of the extras supplied by the clinics.

Three maternal deaths occurred during the year, two of which were due to acute heart failure, superimposed upon a long-standing chronic condition. The third death, which was unexpected, was referred to the Coroner, and although a Post-Mortem was held and the specimens sent for pathological investigation, no real explanation was forthcoming, and a rather unsatisfactory verdict of " unknown toxæmia " was returned.

Premature babies continue to present a problem and there is little doubt that a Premature Baby Nursery, together with some beds for Neo-Natal cases, put under the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, is a real necessity. I think this should be regarded as one of the matters for urgent consideration in the very near future.

Pathological investigations and investigations into cases of Sterility continue to show a steady increase.

The Gynæcological work has continued to increase throughout the year and is still so doing. The number of operations performed at Roose during the year, 352, represents about the limit possible with the number of beds and the time available. Bed bookings continue to have to be made about three months ahead.

Normal Deliveries 467

Obstetrician.	General Practitioners.
291	L.O.A. 5
150	R.O.A. 3
12	P.O.P. 1
2	B.B.A. —
3	Unstated —
—	—
458	9
—	—

Breech Deliveries 10
All Obstetrician.

Twin Deliveries 5
All Obstetrician

Forceps Deliveries

Obstetrician.	General Practitioners.
19	Delayed 2nd stage 1
5	„ P.O.P.
2	„ Rigid Perineum
5	Foetal distress
6	Deep transverse arrest
3	Intra-partum Eclampsia
2	Non-co-operation of Patient
1	Mitral Stenosis
1	Polio-myelitis
1	Delayed 2nd Twin
—	—
45	1
—	—

Abnormal Presentations :

Face 4
Cord 1

Complications of Pregnancy : Delivered in Hospital—		
Bronchitis	2	
Hydramnios	6	
Carditis of all types	13	
Pre-Eclampsia and Chronic Nephritis	41	
Pyelonephrosis	2	
Pyelitis	3	
Anaemia	2	
Diabetic	1	
Essential Hypertension	4	
Oedema	6	
Positive W.R.	6	
Intra-partum Eclampsia	2	
Polyneuritis	2	
Septate Uterus	3	
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	
Hæmorrhage after 28 weeks	17	
(a) Toxic Accidental	5	
(b) Incidental	11	
(c) Placenta Prævia	—	
(d) Concealed	1	
Retained Placenta		17
(a) Manual Removal	10	
(b) Expressed	7	
-Induction of Labour		51
Indications—		
Pre-eclampsia	26	
Hydramnios	6	
Hypertension	6	
A.P.H.	3	
Carditis	2	
Polyneuritis	2	
Oedema	2	
Suspect T.B.	1	
Elderly Primip.	1	
Previous Obstetric History	1	
Recent Trans. lie	1	
Sterilisation following normal delivery		5
Indications—		
Bronchitis and Bronchial Spasm	1	
Mitral Stenosis	2	
Pyonephrosis	1	
Rh Neg. with Antibodies	1	

Cæsarean Section	92
Repeat	14
S.R.P.	17
Severe Pre-eclampsia	7
Disproportion	10
Primip. Breech	7
Acute Foetal Distress	4
Recurrent P.P.H.	3
Tonic Contraction	3
S.R. and F.P.	3
Obstructed Labour	3 Trial of
High Prom. Type	3 Labour
Elderly Primip.	2 in 45
Chronic Nephritis	4 cases.
Bad Obstetric History	2
Congen. Heart Disease	1
Pyonephrosis	2
Pseudo oblique lie	1
Non-polarity of uterus	1
Rh Negative with Antibodies	1
Lateral Placenta Prævia	1
Diabetic S.R.P.	1
Disseminated Sclerosis with fibroids	1
Hysterotomy	4
Indications—	
Concealed Hæmorrhage (under 28 weeks).	
Hysterotomy and Sterilisation :	
Indications—	
Mitral Stenosis	2
Active Pulmonary T.B.	1
Increasing Hypertension	2
Rh Negative	2
Fulminating Pre-eclampsia	1
Laparotomy	4
Ectopic	
Blood Transfusion	5
Retained Placenta	3
P.P.H.	1
Secondary Anæmia of Pregnancy	1

Patients Discharged Undelivered—

Not in Labour	49
Version, as In-patients	4
E.U.A.	25
Version, under Anæsthetic	40

Complications of Pregnancy, treated and discharged undelivered—

Pre-eclampsia	12
Pyelitis	16
Nutritional Oedema	18
Heart Disease	3
Abdominal Pain	3
Hyperemesis	8
Hypertension	3
Penicillin Therapy for Syphilis	2
Excision of Polyp.	1
Excision of Vaginal Scarring	1
Hysteria	1
Fibrositis	1
Migraine	1

Hæmorrhage over 28 weeks 8

Threatened Abortion 32

Complete Abortion 5

Incomplete Abortion—D. and C. 24

Missed Abortion 3

Maternal Deaths 3

(a) Myocardial Failure—Mitral Stenosis.

(b) Pulmonary Embolus—Myocarditis.

(c) Premature Labour—Acute Toxæmia of Pre-eclampsia type.

Infants—

Number of Infants born alive 602

Premature 38

Stillbirths 18

Macerated 8

Anencephalic 4

Prolapsed Cord 1

Maternal A.P.H. 1

Placental Insufficiency 1

Rh Negative (Mother) 1

Intra-partum Death 1

Neo-natal Deaths	24
(a) Premature babies admitted from District	2
(b) Premature—? cause	2
(c) Premature—associated with Maternal Tox- æmia	8
(d) Premature ditto Asthma	1
(e) Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
(f) Atelectasis	2
(g) Immaturity	2
(h) Hydrops foetalis	1
(i) Pneumonia (complete cleft palate).....	1
(j) Hydrocephalus	1
(k) Congenital Heart	2

Premature babies which lived	27
Maternal Pre-eclampsia	5
Maternal Bi-septate Uterus	2
Maternal Diabetes	1
Maternal Accidental Hæmorrhage	2
Twins	7
? Cause	10

Pathology—

Number of Endometrial Biopsies	140
Number of Other Pathological Sections	42
Number of Sperm Counts	1
Number of Wasserman Tests	592
Number of Blood Ureas	206
Number of Urea Clearances	89
Number of Blood Counts	3
Number of Blood Sugars	7
Number of Gonococcus Complement Fixation Tests	15
Number of Rh Factor	191
Number of X-Rays	62
Number of Throat and Vaginal Swabs	97
Number of Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	2
Number of Catheter Specimens of Urine	252
Number of Red Blood Cells Tests	3
Number of Glucose Tolerance Tests	3
Number of Ring Pessaries inserted at Post-Natal and Gynæcological Clinic	157
Number of Versions at Out-Patients	95

GYNAECOLOGICAL OPERATIONS—ROOSE INFIRMARY, 1947.

ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS (66).

Abdominal Hysterectomy	41
Total Hysterectomy, Double Salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	16
Total Hysterectomy, Unilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	4
Total Hysterectomy without Appendicectomy	7
Subtotal Hysterectomy, Double Salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	4
Subtotal Hysterectomy, Unilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy and Appendicectomy	6
Subtotal Hysterectomy without Appendicectomy	4
Myomectomy	1
Myomectomy, Left Salpingo-oophorectomy, Appendicectomy	1
Myomectomy, Right Oophorectomy	2
Myomectomy, Left Oophorectomy, Appendicectomy, Gilliam	1
Gilliam Suspension only	2
Gilliam Suspension, Appendicectomy, Double Salpingo-Oophorectomy	2
Bilateral Oophorectomy	1
Unilateral Oophorectomy	1
Abdominal Hysterotomy and Sterilisation (angular)	1
Abdominal Hysterotomy and Sterilisation (Pomeroy)	1
Angular Sterilisation only	2
Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy	2
Right Salpingo-oophorectomy, Tubal plastic, Appendicectomy	1
Left Salpingo-oophorectomy, Right Salpingectomy, Fothergill	1
Left Salpingo-oophorectomy, Partial Right Oophorectomy, Appendicectomy	1
Intra-peritoneal rupture of Corpus Luteum	1
Intra-peritoneal Hæmorrhage	2
Desmoid tumour of abdominal wall	1
Repair of abdominal wall	2

VAGINAL OPERATIONS 286 (+2).

Vaginal Hysterectomy and Double Colporrhaphy	17
(including one plus Double Salpingo-oophorectomy and one plus Left Salpingo-oophorectomy)	
Fothergill Operation (Amputation of Cervix and Double Colp.)	130
(plus 2 done with other operations—listed there)	
Repair of Complete Perineal Tear (23 years) Fothergill	1
Urethroplasty (including one plus colpo-perineorrhaphy)	3

Posterior Colporrhaphy	2
Radical Excision of Vulva	2
Amputation of Cervix	1
Repair of Cervix	1
Section of Cervix	2
Plastic enlargement of vagina, Rubin's and D. and C.	1
Plastic enlargement of vagina and D. and C.	6
Vaginal Repair only	7
Urethral Stricture	1
Oily Nupercaine therapy for Pruritis	1
Dilatation and Curettage	41
Dilatation and Curettage and Rubin's Insufflation	26
Dilatation and Curettage and Cautery to Cervix	5
Dilatation and Curettage, Rubin's and Cautery to Cervix	2
Rubin's Insufflation only	37

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The work of the domiciliary midwifery service is steadily increasing, and it was found necessary to increase the staff to 11 full-time midwives. One midwife is designated Relief Midwife and does not book cases herself.

All the midwives have been trained in the use of Minnits Gas/Air Analgesia and each has a machine as part of her equipment. Any patient who wishes the Gas/Air Analgesia, and who is medically suitable, can have this aid during her confinement. Arrangements for transport either by ambulance or taxi are available to take the midwife and her apparatus to the patient's home. It is hoped that when conditions improve each midwife will possess a car for her use.

Special ante-natal sessions for domiciliary midwives' cases are held at the Ante-Natal Clinic in the grounds of Risedale Maternity Hospital. One session is for new bookings and two sessions for intermediate cases. The clinic is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and is attended by the Midwives with their own cases. The Obstetric Consultant at Risedale Maternity Hospital is available for dealing with abnormal cases.

One of the chief difficulties when making new appointments to the midwifery staff is the provision of housing. The Housing Committee has agreed in principle to the allocation of a house for a midwife in each of the new housing estates.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the midwives of the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness during the year :—

No. of Municipal Midwives—10 (increased to 11 from January, 1948).

Cases attended as Midwives 582

Cases attended as Maternity Nurses 147

Private Midwives—5.

Cases attended as Midwives 17

Cases attended as Maternity Nurses 69

Thus, 89.4% of the total domiciliary confinements in the Borough were attended by Municipal Midwives.

Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in 177 cases.

312 domiciliary patients were given gas/air during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 births was 51.45, which was, with the exception of 1938 (46.3), the lowest ever recorded. Analysis of the statistics shows that there were 78 infantile deaths, 10 of which were due to malformation, 20 due to prematurity, 12 due to atelectasis and marasmus, making a total of 42 deaths, which may be classified as unavoidable deaths, since we are unaware of the causes of these developmental defects. The remainder of the infantile deaths were due to infections of the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems.

The following table indicates the Infant Mortality rate over a period of 10 years :—

1938	46.3	1943	53.6
1939	67.8	1944	60.51
1940	76.5	1945	58.4
1941	55.4	1946	52.91
1942	62.8	1947	51.45

HOME HELPS.

There is a panel of 24 part-time workers who undertake duties of a Home Help in maternity cases, and also as Domestic Help in cases of illness. The wage is 1/2d. per hour, recoverable in full from the patient or partially recoverable according to circumstances. It has not been found necessary to employ any Home Helps in a full-time capacity, as it is difficult to give alternative employment between cases. The drawback in employing part-time workers is, however, that between cases they may obtain more permanent employment, thus they are not available when required for maternity cases.

During the year 24 maternity cases were provided with Home Helps.

18 cases were provided with Domestic Helps for illness, old age and infirmity.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES.

All domiciliary midwives have been instructed in the special care of premature babies, and in cases where they think institutional treatment is desirable, and if accommodation is available at Risedale Maternity Hospital, baby is transferred by ambulance in a specially heated basket. The provision of warm, suitable clothing, hot water bottles, mucous catheters and special feeding bottles is also available. Unfortunately, there is not a special nursery at Risedale Maternity Hospital for the treatment of premature babies, but it is hoped that in time a specially constructed nursery with individual glass cubicles will be available.

On discharge from hospital the babies are followed up in their homes by the Health Visitors.

During 1947 the following premature babies were notified :—

(a)	Number of premature babies notified during 1947 whose mother is normally resident in the Council's area	77
(b)	The total number of premature babies notified during 1947 who were born	
	(i) At home	22
	(ii) In hospital	55
(c)	The number of those born at home	
	(i) Who were entirely nursed at home	18
	(ii) Who died during the first 24 hours	3
	(iii) Who survived at the end of one month	16
(d)	The number of those born in hospital or nursing home	
	(i) Who died during the first 24 hours	10
	(ii) Who survived at the end of one month	36

WELFARE CENTRE.

With the steady rise in the birth rate, the number of babies and children under 5 years attending the Welfare Centre has also increased.

Owing to an outbreak of Poliomyelitis during the Summer, mothers were advised to keep away from the Clinic so as to prevent a large assembly of young children.

The long-term policy is to decentralise the Welfare Clinic when new buildings can be erected. It is assumed that five centres throughout the town will be necessary so as to provide the welfare service near the houses of the people and thereby avoid travelling long distances to the Central Clinic. Until alternative premises are obtained it is impossible to increase the sessions at the Central Clinic as it is fully occupied each day of the week.

The Welfare Food Depot within the Centre has been transferred to separate premises in Cavendish Square for the sale of Baby Food, Vitamin Products and certain medical supplies, together with the distribution of the Ministry of Food products for mothers and babies. The transfer of the Food Depot has helped in reducing the overcrowding at the Welfare Centre. Any mother who produces a welfare weight card which shows that the baby has been weighed once a month is entitled to purchase baby food at the Food Depot.

The Welfare Centre is staffed by five Health Visitors and a Clerical Assistant at each of the four sessions per week. At two sessions there are two Assistant Medical Officers in attendance, and two sessions with one Medical Officer.

Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the Centre during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

- (i) Under 1 year of age—1294.
- (ii) Over 1 year of age—78.

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

- (i) Under 1 year of age—1125.
- (ii) Over 1 year of age—4949.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

There are 6 full-time Health Visitors, one of whom devotes her full-time to Tuberculosis and five to Maternity and Child Welfare. Proposals are before the Council for the staff to be increased to 10 Health Visitors, in order to cope with the increased number of births and children under 5 years. The present staff cannot carry out the number of home visits to infants and children under 5 years and also attend four welfare sessions per week.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors during the year :—

No. of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors working in the area :—

(i)	To expectant mothers—First Visits—398	Total Visits	....	413
(ii)	To children under 1 year of age—First Visits—1472	Total Visits	....	6447
(iii)	To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years of age	Total Visits	....	8423

Special Visits arising out of work at the Infant Welfare Centre—

To mothers	.....	75
To babies	.....	159

Under Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc., Regulations, 1919)	19
Under Public Health (Measles & Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939)	339
Under Child Life Protection Regulations and Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act	29
Miscellaneous Visits	75
No access and removals	2452

Attendances by Health Visitors at Clinics were as follows :—

Infant Welfare Centre	893
Toddlers Clinics	13
Immunisation Clinics	49
Orthopædic and U.V.R. Clinics	8

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

All maternity and welfare services are available to unmarried mothers. The Local Authority work in the closest contact with the Furness Association for Moral Welfare and the Sister in charge of the shelter for unmarried mothers. Arrangements are also made with St. Monica's Maternity Home, Kendal, which is administered by the Carlisle Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, for the admission of unmarried mothers either direct from their homes or from the Welfare Shelter in Barrow.

During the year 7 unmarried girls were admitted to St. Monica's Maternity Home, Kendal.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There were eight individual Foster Mothers receiving children under nine for reward apart from their parents registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year. Nine children were received during the year and seven remained on the register at the end of the year. Periodical visits are paid to the homes of foster children by the Health Visitors acting as Child Protection Visitors. No irregularities were reported during the year and no proceedings taken under the Public Health Act.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

There are no registered Adoption Societies in the Borough.

15 persons gave notice under Section 7 (3) of the Act in respect of 16 children. There were 27 children under supervision at the end of the year. One child died.

Many of the large registered Adoption Societies now notify me of any proposed adoptions whereupon a Health Visitor visits the home and furnishes me with a report on the home conditions and makes recommendations as to the suitability or otherwise of the persons proposing to adopt a child. The reports are transmitted to the Adoption Societies, who find them of inestimable value in placing the children.

Again during the probationary period the Health Visitor visits and reports this time on the general condition of the home and also how the child has settled in its new environment.

Once the child has been legally adopted it is supervised in the normal way.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

155 children under 5 years of age were seen by the ophthalmic surgeon during the year. These children made 319 attendances at the clinic. 76 were refraction cases (including squint) and 79 were for treatment. 70 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

The following is a classification of the conditions for which the children attended the clinic.

REFRACTIONS

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	3
Myopia	1
Hypermetropia	5
Nystagmus	1
Limitation outward movement of both eyes	1

SQUINTS

Convergent	58
Divergent	2
Alternating	4
Convergent c Microphthalmus	1

—76

TREATMENTS

Dacryocystitis	28
Congenital Ptosis	2
Conjunctivitis	28
Cellulitis Lid	1
Stye	1
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	1
Blepharo-Conjunctivitis	2
Blepharitis	4
Ulcerative Blepharitis	1

Nystagmus	1
Dermoid Cyst	1
Heterochromia Iridis	1
Phlyctenular Ulcer	1
Epiphora	7
	—79

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Chief Dental Officer (Mr. J. Hughlings Davies, L.D.S.) on the dental work undertaken in respect of Expectant Mothers and Children under 5 during the year.

" During the year 1947, the Dental Officers devoted a total of 96 half-days entirely to the treatment of expectant or nursing mothers, and children below school age. 332 mothers and 150 infants were treated, which are practically the same figures as for the previous year, but an interesting difference is that the quality of treatment demanded by the mothers has improved considerably. 593 fillings were done against 224 in 1946, and this demonstrates that there is an appreciation by the mothers of the need to preserve their natural teeth, and not just to resort to the dental officer when driven by pain, and when the only treatment possible is by tooth extraction.

This tendency is being encouraged by the medical officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics, who are now referring all cases for dental inspection, whether dental disease is patently apparent or not, and in this respect Barrow can be said to have anticipated the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which comes into force in July, 1948, and makes this availability of dental treatment a statutory obligation on the Local Authority. Local anæsthetics were used on 383 occasions, and gas and oxygen anæsthesia for multiple extractions 35 times. 90 dentures were supplied at cost price to patients, but under the National Health Service Act these will be supplied free to all patients on and after 5th July next.

The work on children below school age was limited, whenever possible, to the insertion of dressings to alleviate pain, and 132 such dressings were completed, but when this was not sufficient, the affected teeth were extracted, frequently with the aid of a general anæsthetic.

It is not anticipated that the advent of the National Health Service Act, which nominates these patients as ' Priority Classes,' will affect the working of the dental department in Barrow to any appreciable degree."

ANTE-NATAL AND CHILD WELFARE.

No. Inspected	Ante-Natal	309
	Welfare	161
No. Completed	Ante-Natal	332
	Welfare	150
No. of Visits	Ante-Natal	703
	Welfare	210
No. of Fillings	Permanent	593
	Temporary	25
No. of Extractions	Permanent	593
	Temporary	70
No. of Other Operations	Permanent	448
	Temporary	132
Local Anæsthetics		383
General Anæsthetics		35
No. of half-days for treatment		96
No. of Dentures Supplied		90

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Persons who require cleansing for verminous conditions are dealt with as follows :—

Adult females and children at the Central Clinic, Abbey Road.
Adult males at Roose Institution.

One full-time Cleanser is employed by the Health Committee and two by the Education Committee. Scabies cases are treated with Benzyl Benzoate. Lethane Oil or D.D.T. Emulsion is supplied and nit combs issued on loan to mothers to enable them to eradicate nits in their children's heads.

The following is a summary of scabies treatments undertaken during 1947 :—

Adult Males	10
Adult Females	63
Children 1—5 years	44
Children over 5 years	149
	<hr/> 266 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS FOR 1947.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	14	8	22
Whooping Cough.....	33	52	85
Poliomyelitis	13	8	21
Polioencephalitis	2	2	4
Measles	210	264	474
Diphtheria	3	3	6
Pneumonia	20	14	34
Dysentery	1	—	1
Erysipelas	5	9	14
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	2	3
Puerperal pyrexia	—	3	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	2

It will be seen from the above table of corrected notifications of Infectious diseases that Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent during the year. There was also an outbreak of Poliomyelitis.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

This infectious disease is believed to be due to a Virus which can be disseminated by either

- (1) Droplet infection from the Nasopharynx of persons suffering from the disease and of healthy carriers.
- (2) Contamination of food and drink by flies which convey the virus from infected fæces.

The outbreak commenced in Barrow towards the end of May, following a spell of extremely dry, hot weather ; cases continued to develop until August.

There were 31 cases investigated, and of these 25 cases were confirmed. 17 confirmed cases were treated in hospital and 8 confirmed cases treated at home. There were 4 fatal cases.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

0—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—30		30—35		35—40	
yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.		yrs.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	3	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL :															
15		2		4		1		2		—		—		1	

Poliomyelitis			Polioencephalitis		
M.	F.		M.	F.	
13	8		2	2	
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total	21		4		
<hr/>			<hr/>		

TREATMENT IN " BOTH " RESPIRATOR FOR RESPIRATORY PARALYSIS.						
No. of cases		Sex		Recovered		Died
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
3		1	2	—	1	1 1

FINAL RESULTS.						
Alive and paralysed	....	....	11			
Alive and not paralysed	....	10				
Died	....	....	4			
			—			
Total	....	25				

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

General measures were undertaken to prevent the spread of infection. Parents were advised to prevent their children congregating in cinemas, clinics, etc., and if a child had symptoms of a cold, to put it to bed and call in their family doctor. The public baths were closed, as it was believed that healthy carriers and early cases of the disease could infect the water. It is doubtful if the virus could continue to live in water which is continually changed and chlorinated, as occurs in most public swimming pools.

General measures, such as douching the nose with mild disinfectants were also advised.

Detailed investigations were carried out in the houses of each patient, and searching enquiries regarding the food supply and general hygienic standards adopted in the preparation of food.

It was found that in the majority of the cases the homes were good, clean with high standards in food storing, and preparation, and not overcrowded. Many of the children were either an only child or a member of a small family.

There was no significant factor found common to all cases, and there is no known specific preventive against further outbreaks apart from everyone adopting a high standard of personal hygiene.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

In addition to the regular weekly clinics a special drive was initiated towards the end of the year for the purpose of encouraging parents to allow their children of school age to have re-inforcing injections. The results were

satisfactory, the number of "consents" given being 3,502. In addition, 350 consents were given in respect of children who had not been previously immunised. 1,746 children were given re-inforcing injections before the end of the year, and the remainder were dealt with early in 1948.

The position on 31st December, 1947, was as follows :—

No. of children immunised during 1947.	
Under 5 years	768
5 years to 15 years	27

Of the child population of Barrow, 2569 under five have been immunised and 5,836 between 5 and 15 years, or expressed in terms of percentage, 46.96% and 64.2% respectively.

There can be no doubt that the special campaign mentioned above has made parents "immunisation conscious," as only 31 reinforcing injections were given at the weekly clinics, yet when the campaign was started, 3,502 parents as stated above gave their consent for additional protection.

2 deaths occurred as a result of diphtheria, and in neither case had the patient been immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. G. G. Dickie, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows :—

The incidence of Tuberculosis continues to rise. Details of notifications received during the year are given below, in comparison with previous years :—

	1947	1946	1945	1944
Pulmonary	69	74	70	69
Non-Pulmonary	34	25	13	19
Total	103	99	83	88

The Death Rate remained steady at 0.61, compared with 0.62 for the year 1946.

In reviewing the increasing incidence and the reasons therefor, there is little to add to what was said in the report for 1946. It is, however, gratifying to record that an ever increasing number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis living with their families in overcrowded and otherwise unsuitable conditions is being rehoused.

CLINICS.

Clinics are held at the Corporation Dispensary, 64, School Street, as follows :—

Males—Monday, 2 p.m.
 Females—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
 Children—Friday, 2 p.m.

Periodically extra sessions are necessary, and when required are held on Wednesday or Thursday, at 10-30 a.m.

A clinic is held on the second Friday of every month at 6-30 p.m., to enable employed patients to attend without loss of working time.

The following table shows the individual attendances and total attendances of patients at the Corporation Dispensary during 1947 :—

	Individual Patients		Total Attendances	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Insured	387	92	1527	377
Not Insured	11	311	107	682
Dependent	162	112	321	256
Totals	560	515	1955	1315
Grand Totals	1075		3270	

CONTACT CLINICS.

Again contacts have been examined at the end of ordinary clinic sessions, and again the response has been encouraging.

A table of numbers examined, together with the findings is given below :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Examined	Definite	Examined	Definite
Adult Males	40	2	—	—
Adult Females	74	2	—	—
Children :— Males	68	1	—	—
Females	88	—	5	2
Totals	270	5	5	2

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Increasing use of X-Rays as an aid to diagnosis and to assessing the progress made by known cases has been made. Numbers so examined are as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Adult Males	289	2
Adult Females	233	7
Children—Males	14	1
Females	21	1
Totals	557	11

As the Corporation does not possess an X-Ray apparatus of any description, arrangements for the use of the apparatus at the North Lonsdale Hospital have been continued. These arrangements have been satisfactory in so far as they have gone. The arrangements are, however, uneconomical and present the difficulty of having to wait several days before the results of the examinations are known.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

Clinics for the treatment of Tuberculous conditions by Ultra Violet Rays are held at the Dispensary on Tuesday and Fridays.

DOMICILIARY CARE.

No change has been made in the arrangements reported last year.

Over 250 patients were visited in their homes by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, either as a routine or at the request of General Practitioners. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor is fully occupied by domiciliary visits on days when her presence at clinics is not required. In addition to giving advice on the many problems, clinical and otherwise, associated with Tuberculosis, she investigates and reports on social, financial and housing conditions. Full use is made of the District Nursing Services where necessary.

ASSISTANCE UNDER MEMORANDUM 266/T.

During the year 48 male patients and 10 female patients were granted Maintenance Allowances under the above scheme. Discretionary allowances were made to 11 of the male patients and 2 of the female patients in addition to the maintenance grants, and in the case of 2 male patients, special grants, additional to the maintenance grants were made. A Special Grant only was made to one male patient. The following statement shows the payments disbursed during the year :—

	Males			Females			Totals		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance Allowances	2290	16	9	273	17	0	2564	13	9
Discretionary Allowances	89	10	2	8	1	4	97	11	6
Special Payments	14	4	0	....			14	4	0
Totals	£2394	10	11	£281	18	4	£2676	9	3

HOSPITALS.

Hospital arrangements for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases remain unchanged. The shortage of beds is still acute, and has, unfortunately, led to long delays in providing treatment for certain types of cases. The lack of an X-Ray apparatus at Devonshire Road Hospital is keenly felt in this respect.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

PREMISES.

The V.D. Clinic was established in the grounds of Devonshire Road Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1943, following removal from premises in the North Lonsdale Hospital. The clinic is a pre-fabricated building, and the layout is in accordance with the Ministry of Health design for a V.D. Clinic.

There is accommodation for two inpatients, but there are difficulties in providing staff from the Infectious Diseases Hospital for their supervision. The clinic has a waiting room, consulting room, undressing cubicles and treatment room.

The Medical Officers are in attendance as follows :—

Males—Tuesday and Friday, 7-0 p.m.

Females—Monday, 7-0 p.m. ; Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Intermediate treatment by arrangement with the Medical Officers.

STAFF.

There are two part-time V.D. Officers, namely, Dr. J. R. Turner and Dr. J. C. Seddon, one full-time Male Orderly and two part-time Sisters from the Hospital assist at the female clinics.

Dr. J. R. Turner, Senior Clinical V.D. Officer, reports as follows :—

“ The new early cases of syphilis have increased from 20 in 1946 to 34 in 1947. The figures for gonorrhœa have dropped from 90 in 1946 to 68 in 1947. The increase in syphilis is amongst the civilian population, and not due to an increase in the number of service cases returned from the forces, which are recorded separately in the Annual Return.

FOLLOW UP WORK.

Acute gonorrhœa can be treated with adequate doses of penicillin in two days, followed by a period of surveillance to ensure a cure. Syphilis, however, requires follow-up treatment with arsenicals and bismuth following penicillin, even in early cases.

The dramatic relief of symptoms with penicillin treatment is apt to lull the patient into a feeling of false security, resulting in default during the period of surveillance and before a cure is completed. It is important that all patients should attend for treatment until a cure is completed.

CONTACT TRACING.

The Defence Regulation 33B concerning the compulsory treatment of venereal diseases expired on 31st December, 1947. Whilst in operation this Regulation did help in certain cases in compelling attendance at the clinic for treatment. The weakness in the Regulation was the necessity of obtaining two notifications before formal action could be taken. In the majority of cases only one notification was obtained, with the result that only informal action and persuasion had to be resorted to in order to obtain treatment, with no penalties for those who defaulted.

In order to make the scheme for contact tracing and following up of defaulters effective, a full-time almoner or social worker is required.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions			Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	41	17	...	...	33	6	3	1	77	24	101
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	7	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	2	12
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
" secondary	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
" latent in 1st year of infection *	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
" all later stages	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
" congenital	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Soft Chancres ....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ....	...	...	...	...	59	9	...	...	59	9	68
" later ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Venereal Conditions ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	19	60	19	79
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circ. 2226	25	3	1	...	22	1	8	...	56	4	60
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	106	41	3	...	117	16	71	20	297	77	374

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Non-Veneral or undiagnosed conditions		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth :— Syphilis, primary " secondary " latent in 1st year of infection* " all later stages " congenital	1	1							1	1
11. Number of attendances :— (a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s) (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	1141	592	8		271	60	149	13	1569	695
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	75	35	2		103	16	19		199	51
12. In-patients :— Name of Institution (if other than the Treatment Centre) (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year (b) Aggregate number of " in-patient days " of treatment given	1216	627	10		374	76	168	43	1768	746
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin	15	14			74	10			96	24
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods...	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 years	5 years	15 years	15 years and over					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1						2	4	3	4

(a) Number of SPECIMENS examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre

5 Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England & Wales) to be inserted in these headings

A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in ITEM 3:—

Syphilis	100	100	100
Soft Chancre	100	100	100
Gonorrhea	100	100	100
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	100	100	100
TOTAL	100	100	100

B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area

*—"Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection," applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

	Microscopical			Cultural Gonor- rhoea for	Serum		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gon- orrhoea	for Gon- orrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gon- orrhoea		
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre								
(b) Number of specimens from patients at- tending at the Treatment Centre for examination to an APPROVED laboratory	94		....	385	155	2		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

5	Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England & Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Barrow		Lanes.		Cumbld.		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.	Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—							
	Syphilis	28	15	4	4	1	...	52
	Soft Chancre	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Gonorrhoea	57	7	1	2	1	...	68
	Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	44	15	13	3	3	1	79
	TOTAL	131	37	18	9	5	1	201
B.	Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	1473	610	235	134	60	2	2514
		2083			369		62	

*—"Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection," applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

E.M.S. PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

High Carley E.M.S. Laboratory continued to maintain that efficient and prompt service to which we have become accustomed, and I would like to express my indebtedness to Dr. H. T. Levi, his successor, Dr. Bottrill, and the staff of the laboratory for their efficient service. In addition to the Pathological work, an appreciable amount of bio-chemical work has been undertaken. The fact that the Laboratory is so near to Barrow, and is on one of the bus routes is a facility which results in the absolute minimum of time being lost in the examination of specimens and the receipt of reports.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

This clinic, in charge of a qualified Physiotherapist is established at the Public Assistance Office, 52, Paradise Street. Children requiring treatment are referred by the Medical staff as a result of school medical inspection, attendance at clinics or the Infant Welfare Centre.

237 children under the age of 5 made 2451 attendances during the year, and 125 children over 5 years of age made 1841 attendances.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC.

Remedial exercises are given under the supervision of the Physiotherapist at the Rehabilitation Centre of the North Lonsdale Hospital, by arrangement with the Governors of the Hospital. Similar arrangements for the reference of patients exist as in the case of the U.V.R. Clinic ; additionally orthopaedic patients are recommended by the Medical Superintendent of the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

66 pre-school children made 1226 attendances during the year and 345 school children made 3059 attendances.

MASSAGE CLINIC.

Much useful work has been accomplished at this clinic during the year, in close co-operation with the Medical staff of the Department and Ethel Hedley Hospital.

51 Infant Welfare patients and 34 school patients made 1,497 and 451 attendances respectively.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Six Clinics are held annually at intervals of two months, and are attended by the Medical Superintendent and staff of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere. Special arrangements are made for immediate examination of urgent cases between clinics at Ethel Hedley Hospital or at the Orthopaedic Department of the North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tabulated statement shows the attendances at the bi-monthly clinics :—

Non-Tuberculous	M. & C.W.	School Children	Adults (over 16)
No. of individual patients attending	61	76	4
Total attendances	136	156	4

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Transport Committee continued the running of the Ambulance service on behalf of the Health Committee, with four ambulances stationed at the Ambulance Depot, Transport Department. The Infectious Diseases ambulance is stationed at Devonshire Road Hospital.

The calls on the town ambulances are classified as under :—

Accidents	486
Removals (illness)	1733
Out of town journeys	46
Maternity and Child Welfare	474
	<hr/>
	2739
	<hr/>

An ambulance is used to transport Municipal Midwives to cases during the night, and this accounts for the majority of the Maternity and Child Welfare calls.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Transport Manager and his staff for their willing co-operation in all matters affecting the ambulance service and for the efficient service which is provided.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

A vast amount of planning has been in progress during the year under review as a preliminary to the introduction of the National Health Service Act. The "appointed day" for the operation of the Act is 5th July, 1948, therefore 1947 is the last full year under the present structure of the Public Health Service.

Some services which have hitherto been the responsibility of the Local Authority will be taken over by the Ministry of Health, several existing services will be expanded and some entirely new responsibilities will be shouldered by the Local Authority.

A short resume of the changes follow :—

HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIST SERVICES.

Devonshire Road Hospital, Risedale Maternity Hospital and Rakesmoore Hospital will be taken over by the Ministry and will be administered by the Regional Hospital Board through a Hospital Management Committee.

Treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, regarded as Specialist Services, will also be taken over by the Ministry.

The Obstetric Consultant will become an officer of the Regional Hospital Board, but it is expected that by arrangement with the Board his services will be available in a consultative capacity in connection with the Domiciliary Midwifery scheme.

EXTENDED SERVICES.

These affect the Ambulance Service (which becomes a free service), Health Visiting, Domestic Help, Care of Mothers and Young Children. It is also anticipated that as Risedale Maternity Hospital will presumably serve a wider area more use will be made of the Domiciliary Midwifery scheme.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES.

Home nursing, which has hitherto relied largely on public generosity, will be taken over by the Local Authority on an agency basis. Vaccination will become voluntary, but the Health Authority will be responsible for providing vaccination clinics similiar to the existing immunisation clinics (which will continue) and to provide facilities for other forms of inoculation as directed by the Minister.

Prevention of illness, care and after-care is another new departure, and includes the after-care of tuberculous persons as distinct from the clinical care of those patients.

Mental Health, which previously was the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee, becomes the charge of the Health Authority, and the hospitalization of patients will be dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board.

Health Centres are to be provided by the Local Health Authority where Clinics are to be held, and which will be available for use in connection with the General Practitioner service.

PORT HEALTH SURVEY.

I—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1947.

TABLE A.

		Number	Tonnage	No. Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Insp'tor				
Foreign	Steamers	65	137890	3	65	21	15	1	....
	Motor	18	34136	....	18	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		83	172026	3	83	21	15	1	....
Coastwise	Steamers	167	35149	....	20	7	2	1	....
	Motor	62	29635	....	16	3	2	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		229	64784	....	36	10	4	1	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		312	236810	3	119	31	19	2	....

II—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) There was no passenger traffic to and from the Port during the year.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC. The Chief cargoes brought to the Port consisted of iron ore and pulp wood. There was no export traffic.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports:—Narvik, Oxelosund, Lulea, Helsingborg, Bona, Melilla, Almeria, Lisbon, Newfoundland, Malmos, Oran, Arzeu, Port Breira, Hornillo, Irish Free State.

III—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water is laid on to the docks, and is utilised for shipping, the water-main adjoining the dock side.

There are no water-boats at the Port.

IV—PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933.

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

Blank Declaration of Health forms are sent periodically to the Pilots. One is handed to each Master when the Pilot boards the ship, and, on arrival of the vessel at this Port, the signed Health Declaration is usually filled in and signed, and the Master hands it to the Customs Officer or Sanitary Officer, whichever is first aboard.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by the Customs Officer and Sanitary Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by the Customs Officer in the first instance.

3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, ETC.)

No information was received by wireless messages or local signal stations.

Any information is usually conveyed by Customs Officers and Pilots.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

A mooring station has been agreed upon. As a suitable and safe anchorage is not available in the vicinity of the Port, it has been arranged, under the circumstances, that the inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within Ramsden Dock be established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow, including "infected" or "suspected" vessels outside the exemptions mentioned in (5) agreed upon.

5. PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been agreed upon in respect of ships unhealthy on account of :—

Acute Polio-Encephalitis
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
(Cerebro-spinal Fever)

Chickenpox
Continued Fever

Diphtheria

Dysentery

Epidemic Infantile Paralysis

(Acute Poliomyelitis)

Encephalitis Lethargica

Erysipelas

German Measles

Measles

Malaria

Membranous Croup

Pneumonia (either primary or
influenzal)

Relapsing Fever

Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever)

Trench Fever

Tuberculosis (all forms)

Typhoid Fever (Enteric Fever)

and of ships otherwise healthy which arrive from areas listed under Article 11.

6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

Instructions have been given to Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control. No difficulty is now experienced under this Article.

7. CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

In cases of necessity the arrangements for disinfecting infected quarters are carried out by the Sanitary Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Borough Isolation Hospital, Devonshire Road. Special arrangements have also been made at the Hospital for the reception of cases of infectious disease from overseas and for the observation of contacts. The Corporation motor ambulance is available for the removal of cases to Hospital. All contacts are kept under the supervision of the Port Medical Officer.

8. Bacteriological and Pathological examinations of rats for plague would be carried out at the Central Emergency P.H. Laboratory, Cardiff.

9. Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out at the E.M.S. Laboratory, High Carley, near Ulverston.

10. A local Centre exists at the Devonshire Road Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to location, days and hours of the available facilities, etc., is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival and every assistance is given to patients to obtain treatment.

TABLE C.
Cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels.

DISEASE	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 yrs.
	Passengers	Crew		
PNEUMONIA	—	1	1	—
	—	—	—	3.4

The corpse of a Chief Officer was landed from a vessel (killed by accident on board).

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious diseases occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival, were reported.

V—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The Port is not seriously threatened with rat prevalence. As a precautionary measure, however, the officers in charge of vessels are requested, when considered necessary, to have the rat guards fixed on hawsers to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

TABLES E. AND F.

No rats were destroyed on vessels, or at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

TABLE G.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of Rat Destruction with regard to vessels arriving from Plague "infected" ports.

TABLE H.

As from May, 1930, the Port was included in the list of Ports where the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue the Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates for which provision is made in Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

17 Exemption Certificates on Form Port 11 were issued during the year.

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

ISSUED DURING THE YEAR								
Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratization Certificates issued.					No. of Deratization Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur	H.C.N. and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	9
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Ships over 10000 tons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	17

No vessel arrived at the Port either Plague-infected or Plague-suspected.
No Vessels from Plague-infected Ports arrived during the year.

VI—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions. prejudicial to health.
British	80	2	23	42
Other Nations	39	2	4	9

7. FOOD INSPECTION.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year, therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925—1940, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39), respectively.

SHELLFISH LAYINGS.

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

GENERAL.

One parrot was dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Imports) Regulations.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following is a summary, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, of the work carried out in his Department during the year :—

HOUSING.

No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring execution or repairs, etc.	6
No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit for human habitation by the owners after service of formal notices	2
No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit by the Corporation in default of the owners	3
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served for demolition	4
At the end of the year action was pending in respect of 1 case.	
No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3
No. of dwelling-houses demolished by owners to comply with demolition orders	1
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which successful appeals were made against demolition orders	2
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of bugs	7
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of ants	6
No. of houses disinfested with D.D.T. for the eradication of beetles	3
No. of Corporation houses sprayed with D.D.T. prior to occupation	223
No. of applications for Corporation houses investigated	314
No. of visits in connection therewith....	508

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

No. of complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	1637
No. of inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health Act and Housing Act	6715
No. of Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	1110
No. of Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	728
No. of orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of Unabated Nuisances	6
No. of visits regarding Infectious Diseases	168
No. of visits under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act	95
No. of inspections of Cinemas, Theatres and Music Halls	28
No. of miscellaneous inspections (Piggeries, Stables, etc.)	335

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year as a result of formal action, and in addition to a considerable amount of work effected as a result of informal action :—

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

No. of W.C. roofs repaired	79
No. of W.C. floors repaired or renewed	2
No. of W.C. doors repaired or renewed	52
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	97
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus provided with proper supply of water	99
No. of broken pedestal W.C. basins renewed	62
No. of W.C. conversions carried out	119
No. of W.C. seats repaired or renewed	19
No. of defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	37
No. of defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe repaired	11
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use	7

EAVES, GUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, GULLEYS, ETC.

No. of premises on which eaves, gutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	243
No. of premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	124
No. of gratings provided to gulleys	8
No. of yard gulleys unstopped	2
No. of broken gulleys renewed	7
No. of defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	7

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

No. of stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired	39
No. of defective W.C. drains repaired or relaid	17
No. of defective surface water drains repaired or relaid	4
No. of stopped surface water drains cleared and repaired	31
No. of defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	28
No. of leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	4
No. of defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed	81
No. of broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed	54
No. of defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed	19
No. of defective W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	6
No. of drainage systems overhauled and relaid	5
No. of cases of cellar flooding remedied	7
No. of hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	1

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

No. of defective yard doors repaired or renewed	69
No. of defective yard walls repaired or rebuilt	49
No. of disused ashpits removed	3

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING-HOUSES

No. of roofs repaired	356
No. of floors repaired or renewed	179
No. of cases of dampness in walls remedied	53
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	382
No. of defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	127
No. of defective doors repaired or renewed	90
No. of defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed	68
No. of defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed	25
No. of defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	18
No. of defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	25
No. of defective flashings to chimneys repaired or renewed	57
No. of defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	29
No. of defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	15
No. of defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	12
No. of lavatory basins renewed	3
No. of skylights repaired or renewed	18
No. of sinks renewed or refixed	55
No. of vent bricks provided to walls	18
No. of loose handrails to staircases refixed	18

No. of defective windows repaired, re-hung or replaced....	314
No. of rooms provided with skirting boards	21
No. of defective refuse bins replaced	42
No. of doorsteps renewed	33
No. of broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired	6
No. of defective cellar lights repaired	3
No. of defective mantle pieces refixed or renewed	7
No. of glass fanlights repaired	1
No. of surrounds to sinks repaired	6
No. of defective fireboxes to washing boilers repaired or renewed	5
No. of hot water cisterns repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective staircases re-constructed or repaired	6
No. of water tanks repaired or renewed	2
No. of defective gas pipes repaired	5
No. of weather bars provided or repaired	34
No. of defective dust chutes repaired or renewed	1
No. of broken chimney pots replaced	10

OTHER NUISANCES.

No. of filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed and dis- infested	11
No. of nuisances from filthy bedding abated	1
No. of accumulations of offensive refuse removed	16
No. of dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated	55

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING-HOUSES

No. of Statutory Notices served under the provisions of Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the provision of a sufficient supply of wholesome water to occupied dwelling-houses	98
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	152
No. of burst water pipes repaired	13

DRAINAGE WORK.

The provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the notification to be given to the Local Authority of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of the course of any underground drain, are enforced by the Department, and all such work is inspected and approved by the Sanitary Inspectors before being covered in.

No. of inspections and tests carried out in connection with the repair of, alteration to, or addition to, drains	680
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SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934	106
The provisions were generally complied with, and no formal action was found necessary.	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of inspections of Food premises	851
No. of premises registered during the year under Sec. 14 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	3
Total No. of such premises on the register	98
No. of premises registered during the year under Sec. 14 in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-cream	27
Total No. of such premises on the register	82

During the year a proprietor of a sweets manufacturing business was prosecuted in respect of contraventions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, and was fined £5.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

No. of inspections of butchers' shops and the Cold Stores	433
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KNACKERS YARD.

During the year one Knackers Yard was Licensed under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year considerable time was devoted to the inspection of tents, vans, sheds, etc., used for human habitation.

There is one licensed site within the County Borough area.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ a Rodent Officer and a Rat-Catcher to deal with rat and mouse infestation. The work is carried out free of charge, with the exception that occupiers of business premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. The following is a Summary of the work carried out in this connection during 1946 :—

No. of reports of infestation received and investigated	167
No. of premises found to be infested and treated	114
Estimated No. of rats poisoned	427
No. of dead rats found after poisoning	135
No. of rats trapped	134
No. of rats killed by other means	68
No. of mice trapped	292
Estimated No. of rats poisoned as a result of a sewer-baiting campaign carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department	5750

During the course of the sewer-baiting campaign the Rodent Control staff carried out systematic inspections of properties adjacent to the sewers undergoing treatment and it was found that the sewer work had a very marked beneficial effect upon the infestations discovered in surface properties.

Many surface infestations have been remedied throughout the Borough by means of the repair or reconstruction of defective drainage systems.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of registered Dairy Farms	37
No. of visits of inspection paid to dairy farms	188
No. of visits paid to Retail Dairies, Milk Shops and Pasteurising Depots	179

Clinical Examinations of dairy cattle were carried out by a Veterinary Officer appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the reports received from time to time show that the health of the dairy cattle in the Borough has been very good.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

No. of bulk raw and Pasteurised milk samples submitted for animal inoculation test	131
No. of bulk raw milk samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	3
No. of bulk Pasteurised milk samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis Nil	

Details regarding the 3 samples showing positive results were sent to the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and as a result of the subsequent clinical examinations of the herds concerned, together with the examination of further samples of milk taken from groups of cows and individual cows in each herd, the affected animals were discovered and immediately removed from the herd for slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No. of samples of undesignated raw milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	2
No. of samples of Accredited milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	1
One of the above-mentioned samples Undesignated raw milk showing Positive results was from milk produced outside the Borough.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of samples taken	125
No. satisfactory in all respects	121
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	1
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	2
No. of Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough	{ "Holder" Process 1 { H.T.S.T. Process 1

ACCREDITED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken.....	24
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests	22
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	1
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2
No. of Licensed Accredited Milk Producers in the Borough	6

ACCREDITED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	29
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests	24
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	4
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	2
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests	2
No. of producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk licensed during the year	1

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	5
No. satisfactory on both Meth. Blue and Coliform Tests	3
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	1
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	1

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	63
No. satisfactory in all respects	44
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	13
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	8
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	7

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	99
No. satisfactory in all respects	42
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	42
No. unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	30
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	31

There is no prescribed bacteriological standard for Ordinary Milk; the standard adopted being that for Accredited Milk as regards the Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests, and a Plate Count of 200,000 Colonies for 1 c.c. as regards the Bacterial Count Test.

No. of washed milk bottles submitted for bacteriological examination....	4
No. satisfactory	4

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1945	4270	5516	28665	347	38798
1946	3930	3849	22481	1193	31453
1947	3269	3742	11003	769	18783
Increase	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	661	107	11478	424	12670

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1945	144	173	73	8	398
1946	155	106	68	9	338
1947	138	152	57	7	354
Increase	—	46	—	—	16
Decrease	17	—	11	2	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was:—71 tons, 19 cwt., 3 qrs., 5 lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT: CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	56205	770	—	1331	58306
Other conditions	10589	3902	1952	101	16544
	<u>66794</u>	<u>4672</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1432</u>	<u>74850</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	39814	155	—	1355	41324
Other conditions	34370	824	9693	196	45083
	<u>74184</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>9693</u>	<u>1551</u>	<u>86407</u>

MEAT INSPECTED AFTER DELIVERY TO THE ABATTOIRS FROM OTHER MINISTRY OF FOOD DEPOTS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH AREA.

73 sides of Beef.

87 Calf carcasses.

668 Sheep carcasses.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

80 x 6 lbs. Tins of Corned Beef.

77 x 12 ozs. Tins of Corned Beef.

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year 14 cases of Congenital Tuberculosis in calves have been found on post-mortem examination at the Abattoirs.

Notification was sent in each case to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and appropriate action taken, resulting in the dams of 9 of the calves being dealt with by slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, and 1 dam having been slaughtered voluntarily by their owners. The remaining 4 dams were found not to come within the scope of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

RELATING TO SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR 1947.

NEW MILK.

One formal sample was reported to contain 3.8% of added water. Information was submitted to the Town Clerk's Department. Case not proceeded with on a point of law.

One formal sample was reported to be 11% deficient in milk fat. Three "Appeal to Cow" samples taken at the Dairy Farm proved to be deficient in milk fat. The Dairy Farmer was communicated with.

Two informal samples taken from churns, supplied from a Dairy Farm, situated outside this area, were reported to contain 14% and 8% of added water respectively. The matter was reported to the Lancashire County Medical Officer of Health. Two formal samples taken by the Lancashire County Sampling Officer, from the same source, at the place of delivery, were reported to contain 25.7% and 23.1% of added water respectively. The Dairy Farmer was prosecuted by the Lancashire County Council and fined £20 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs.

SACCHARIN TABLETS.

One formal sample was reported to contain a slight excess of water insoluble matter.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941.

One informal sample of "Bronc-Tonic" was sold in contravention of Section 11 of the above Act, the preparation not being labelled with a disclosure of composition. The matter was reported to The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, from whom a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

Number of samples analysed	123
Number of samples reported genuine	116
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the Standard of the Board of Agriculture	7
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the Standard of the Board of Agriculture	5.60%
Average % of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :—	
Fatty solids	3.62
Non-fatty solids	8.87
Total solids	12.49

SUMMARY.

Number of samples showing deficiency in milk fat	4
Number of samples showing added water	3

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

4 Informal Samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. All the samples were reported to be satisfactory.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following articles of food dealt with by Authorised Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed or salvaged during the year.

DESTROYED.

Tins of Meat	171
Tins of Fish	131
Tins of Vegetables	588
Tins of Fruit	114
Tins of Milk	953
Tins of Soup	61
Tins of Dried Eggs	14
Jars of Preserves	312
Jars of Pickles	93
	T. C. Qrs. Lbs.
Fish	1 15 0 5
Vegetables	13 1 2 20
Bacon and Ham	1 3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef	2 1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Puddings	1 0 0
Pigs' Feet	1 2 20
Sausages	1 0 23
Sausage Rusk	1 0 0
Fresh Fruit	1 2 8

Dried Fruit	2	0	5½
Cereals	1	1	15
Potato Cakes and Crumpets	1	3	20½
Cake Mixture	1	0	6
Assorted Powders	1	2	0½
Confections		2	16½
Liquid Egg		2	2
Dried Egg			14
Margarine			5
Cheese			22½
Tea			17½
Sugar			18
Mustard			9
Dri Balm			20
Food Concentrate			13
Torox Cubes			66 packets
Salad Dressing			20 bottles
Vitacream			1½ gallons
Meat Pies			25
Eggs			45

SALVAGE.

	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Flour	6	3	24
Bacon	2	2	24¼
All-Bran	1	—	3¾
Dried Peas	1	2	5
Bread	6	3	0
Butter			12¼
Margarine			5

ICE CREAM.

During the summer of 1947, the work of inspection of premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold was supplemented by the taking of samples of the commodity for submission for bacteriological examination, the results of which are shown below:—

No. of samples of Ice Cream submitted	55
No. of samples satisfactory on Meth. Blue Plate Count and Coliform Tests	15
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	21
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	33
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Meth. Blue Test	32

During the year one registered ice cream manufacturer was prosecuted for contravention of the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment), etc. Regulations, 1947, and was fined £5.

No. of Samples taken.			Description of Sample.	No. of Samples genuine.		No. of Samples adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
Formal.	Informal	Total.		Formal.	Informal	Formal.	Informal
99	123	24	New Milk	94	22	116	5
1	1	...	Margarine	1	...	1	2
2	2	...	Pepper	2	...	2	...
1	5	4	Coffee	1	4	5	...
2	2	...	Baking Powder	2	...	2	...
1	1	...	Golden Raising Powder	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Table Jelly	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Jelly Crystals	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Chocolate Spread Powder	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Dessert Powder	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Pudding Mixture	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Ginger Bun Flour	1	...	1	...
2	2	...	Cake Mixture	2	...	2	...
1	1	...	Custard Powder	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Semolina	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Jam	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Cocktail	1	...	1	...
2	2	...	Saccharin Tablets	1	...	1	...
1	1	...	Soda Mints	1	...	1	1
...	3	3	Cocoa	...	3	3	...
...	8	8	Self Raising Flour	...	8	8	...
...	4	4	Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	4	4	...
...	1	1	Mayonnaise	...	1	1	...
...	1	1	Salad Cream	...	1	1	...
...	1	1	Sandwich Spread	...	1	1	...
...	8	8	Fish and Meat Pastes	...	8	8	...
...	1	1	Bronc Tonic	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	Bismuth Magnesium Tablets	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	Iron Tonic Tablets	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	Celery Pills	...	1	...	...
...	1	1	Jellied Veal	...	1	...	...
...	3	3	Polony	...	3	3	...
...	1	1	Brawn	...	1	...	...
...	2	2	Sausages	...	2	2	...
121	186	65		115	62	177	6
							3
							9

WATER SUPPLIES, 1947.

The following are the number of samples analysed during the year :—

GAS AND WATER DEPARTMENT.

Bacteriological Examination of Water	Satisfactory	46
	Unsatisfactory	20
Total		66
Chemical Analysis of Water	Satisfactory	2
	Unsatisfactory	1
Total		3

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Bacteriological examination of Water:—

Corporation Supply	Satisfactory	16
	Unsatisfactory	3
Swimming Bath Water	Satisfactory	4
		23

Two of the samples of water submitted for Bacteriological examination and reported unsatisfactory, were collected from a drinking fountain and tap respectively at a local works, and supplied from the Corporation Main. The reason for the unsatisfactory state of the water supply was traced to the faulty condition of the storage system at the works. This was remedied, and further samples collected afterwards were reported to be satisfactory.

One sample of water submitted for Bacteriological examination and collected from a dwelling-house tap, was reported unsatisfactory. It was found necessary in this instance, to flush the mains, and this was carried out by the Gas and Water Department.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 	55	45	1	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938... .. (b) Others 	205	138	29	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (ex- cluding out-workers' premises) 	25	15	Nil.	Nil..
TOTAL 	285	198	30	Nil.

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	...	2	...
Overcrowding (S.2.)	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3)	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Insufficient	2	2	...	2	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	29	29	...	...	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33	33	...	4	Nil.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making, etc.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—

